

## The Alexandria Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—*Multum in Parvo.*

—It is said that President Lincoln will not make a visit to New England this summer.—The steamship Georgia, from New York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the 4th inst., on Sable Island; the passengers were all safely landed, but it is said the crew rifled the baggage.—Prices of provisions in the Richmond markets are quoted as high, if not higher than ever—in Confederate money.—Cashell, lately tried by Court Martial, and found guilty, but no punishment awarded, has been turned over to the civil authorities and held to bail for appearance before the Court in Washington.—Trade and travel on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., all through, will commence to-morrow.—The peach crop is said to be a large one this year.—The U. S. Surgeon General advertises for surgeons and assistant surgeons for the negro regiments.—It is reported that Gen. Sterling Price has resigned his commission in the Confederate army.—The Confederate authorities recommend the burning of all the cotton on the Mississippi, likely to fall into the hands of the Federal forces.—The Atlanta Appeal urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi river, but the agents of the U. S. government say that measures will be taken to clear the banks of the river, of all roving bands.—Dr. Gordon Winslow, estimates that at the battle of Gettysburg, there were about fourteen thousand Federals and sixteen or eighteen thousand Confederates wounded, and that the killed were nearly equally divided, amounting to about ten thousand, making an aggregate of killed and wounded of forty thousand and two hundred.—A white man driving a carriage near a camp, adjacent to Philadelphia, had a controversy with a colored man who was on guard, and was killed by the latter, for not obeying orders; the affair has created great excitement among the friends of the man who was killed.—A man driving a wagon furiously in Baltimore, on Saturday, knocked down and ran over a nurse who was walking out with two children, causing the death of one of the children.—A man, advertising in a Richmond paper, offers five thousand dollars for a substitute.—Gen. Meade, who commands the Army of the Potomac, is a member of the Episcopal Church; so is Gen. Lee.—The Southern papers have an account of the recent fight near Culpeper, in which they claim that the Federal troops were driven back; the Confederate loss is said to have been 75 or 100 killed and wounded.—A man in Iowa, last week was killed by his own son, in a contest which they had, and in which the father had endeavored first to kill the son.—There are thirty yellow fever patients in the hospital below New York, brought there in vessels from Vera Cruz.—Complaints are made of the sanitary condition of the city of Washington, and of the necessity that exists there for "clearing and keeping clean the city."—The Democratic papers in Kentucky are complaining of the manner in which the recent elections were conducted in that State, and alleging the interference of the military, suppression of votes, &c.—Gold, in New York, on Saturday, 126½.

Stirring news from Charleston is now daily expected.

**THE KILLING OF MR. COYLE.**—The following is the testimony of Mrs. Coyle in reference to the killing of her husband, Mr. Jas. Coyle, by some cavalymen, last Thursday evening, taken before Col. D. F. Dulany and Mr. James Purdy:

Mrs. Coyle testified: "On Thursday evening last, about five o'clock p. m., while a number of sutlers were passing my residence, they were attacked by a party of Guerillas, near a mile above my house, who took their teams and goods; there was frequent firing for about half an hour; shortly after the Federal cavalry arrived and recaptured the sutlers and goods; Mr. Coyle was in the house and had closed the door; shortly after, the Cavalry demanded the door to be opened, and as he was in the act of opening the door he (Mr. C.) was fired upon; he walked into his room near the passage door, and falling on his bed exclaimed, I am a dead man. Immediately afterwards two soldiers rushed in and beat him on the head and face with their pistols, and then dragged him into the road in front of the house, beating him severely and calling him a damned son of a b—h, I'll let you know how to rob sutlers' wagons, &c. I exclaimed this is my husband. They replied I don't care who the devil's husband it is; I was knocked down by one of the men, and they dragged my husband's body over me. There had been no Guerillas in the house before or after the transaction. My house was searched and no weapons or men found. One of the soldiers took my husband's watch from his neck and brutally dragged his clerk, Mr. John McLouchlin from him, who he had requested to pray for him.

J. B. Free, an enrolling officer, in Washington, is under trial before a Court Martial for levying "black mail" and leaving off names "for a consideration." The decision will be known in few days.

Another letter from Mr. Vallandigham to the people of Ohio, is published. In it he reiterates his former views and opinions in relation to the war and the course of the Administration.

The devastation of the country in Fauquier and Culpeper counties is said to be very great. Warrenton and Winchester are almost deserted. No business is doing in Leesburg.

Mr. Keith, whose death is announced under the obituary head, was probably the oldest native born citizen of this place, at the time of his death.

The thermometer, to-day, in the shade, at noon, stood at 89°.

A dog supposed to be mad, was killed on Saturday last, at the upper end of Duke street in this place.

Mr. Eldridge has just received one cargo of ice from the North, and another is expected every day—so there will again be a full supply.

R. Montgomery Bentley, of Loudoun county, who has been confined for some time in the prison barge and at the Old Capitol, has been paroled and has returned to his home.

The difficulty in Portsmouth, Va., between the civil and military authorities, has been referred by President Lincoln to Gov. Pierpont and Gen. Foster, for adjudication.

The "heated term" still continues with an intensity seldom experienced at this time of the year. The nights are unusually warm.—Mosquitoes, also, abound. Altogether, this is anything but pleasant weather.

## ALEXANDRIA LETTER.

[Extracts from the Correspondence of the Phil. Inquirer.]

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 8, 1863.—This ancient city has now become a centre of commercial importance, being the great warehouse, as it might be termed, for supplies to the Army of the Potomac. Minature mountains of hay and pyramids of oats bags, high up in air, meet the gaze as one approaches the city from the river. Spacious and antiquated storehouses along the wharves are filled to repletion with all kinds of stores for the use of our brave army, while hundreds of contrabands are busily at work unloading vessels and transferring their cargoes to depositories in and around the city front. Alexandria, for the past two years can boast of more shipping at its wharves than any other city of its size in the Union. Soldiers are here too, in large numbers, and may be seen in every street, "lying around loose," the extreme heat of the weather tending to relax even the strictest military discipline. Not that I wish to assert that the officers and soldiers are inattentive to duty, or lack vigilance, but the troops here are all tried veterans, and these, after one or two years spent in service, very seldom trouble themselves about the minutia of drill, but take things as comfortably as they can.

The old residents of Alexandria have mostly departed. Not one-third of the original inhabitants now remain, and the places of the absent ones are filled by traffickers and dealers in military goods, and adventurers who follow in the wake of a large army. Many of the old mansions, once the abode of wealth and aristocracy, have been deserted by their owners, and are now used as barracks or offices for the military authorities.

The Washington Star says:—"The Secretary of War has directed that three South Carolina prisoners of war be subjected to close confinement and held as hostages for three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and now imprisoned at Charleston. It is understood that similar orders will be given in respect to all other prisoners, white or black, that are treated by the Confederates otherwise than as prisoners of war."

In reference to the death of Mr. Coyle, in Fairfax county, who was recently killed in his own house, the Washington Chronicle says:—"One who professes to have known Coyle has assured us, that he was no secessionist, and that he gave honest warning; but how his death was provoked he could not say."

The Washington Star says, "the sutlers swear vengeance against any sympathizers they may meet in any of their trips to and from the army, in future.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"We suspect and hope that those who report this purpose on behalf of the sutlers, speak without authority. Their own interest forbids a resort to any such illegal practice. Any sutler guilty of such lawless doing would be peremptorily dealt with, and his least punishment would be his expulsion from the army."

A late Vicksburg letter says:—"An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the fall if something is not done before."

The Southern Confederacy newspaper has raised its price to thirty-six dollars a year.—This, says an Atlanta paper, "is not as high as the articles of subsistence and price of paper would authorize. All the Atlanta papers have adopted these rates" in Confederate money.